

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1821.

No. 47.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT.
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid. Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
4 quarter casks (120 galls.) Malaga Wine,
2 quarter casks (65 galls.) Old French Brandy,
1 cask (60 galls.) Holland Gin,
200 lbs. Madder,
30 lbs. best Spanish Potant Indigo,
Cotton Cards,
Cotton Yarn,
Some demijons of old Madeira Wine.

D. Yarbrough.

Dec 25. 46-3w

Just received, and for sale at this Office, a quantity of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

viz.

Ainsworth's Dictionary,
Virgil Delphini,
Schrevelii's Greek Lexicon,
Historiae Sacrae,
Viris Romae,
Mair's Introduction,
Tyler's Elements of History,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Goldsmith's History of Rome,
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Willett's Geography and Atlas,
Murray's Grammar,
Murray's Exercises,
Webster's Spelling Book,
Bibles, Testaments, &c.

A more extensive assortment will be shortly received.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.
Dec. 20.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land containing

Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Acres,

Situated on Haw River.

The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

Richard D. Ashe.

December 13. 44-1f

Valuable Land FOR SALE in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40-10w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed THOMAS D. WATTS his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8. 39-

L. G. WATSON,

OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

will keep constantly on hand a quantity of Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OIL,

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar (gross) five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1. 38-3w

Tennessee Land for sale.

Fifteen Hundred Acres OF Tennessee Land for sale, of a prime quality. For terms apply to

A. B. Bruce.

Hillsborough, Dec. 26. 46-1f

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Groceries, &c. among which are the following articles:

Coffee, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Sherry and Malaga Wine, West India and New-England Rum, Cordials, China, in boxes of 48 pieces, Salt, Iron and Castings, Glass, Liverpool, Crockery and Stone Ware, White Lead, dry and ground in oil, Red Lead and Spanish Brown, Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Putty, Best Spanish Indigo, and Prussian Blue, Spirits of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, and Varnish, Dupont's best Rifle Powder, Bar Lead, and Shot of all sizes, Cheese.

Also, a large assortment of Men's, Women's, Boys', and Girls' Shoes.

He also expects from New-York in the course of a fortnight, Madeira and Sicily Wine, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Paints and Dye Stuffs, all of which he is determined to sell very low for cash.

D. Yarbrough.

November 27. 42-3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in July, 1818, an apprentice boy named SLIM WARD, about fourteen years of age; light curly hair, grey eyes, finely slim built. The above reward will be given for said apprentice, if brought home, but no expenses paid.

William Hart.

Stony Creek, Orange county, Nov. 30, 1820. 43-3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

November 22. 41-

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1820.

FROM recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprise his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alleged losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerian slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villages whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspected that the whole was a base fabrication, got up, supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of these confederated villains. From a source that can be relied on, they have a rendezvous in this city, from which they issue in their predatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil. It is believed, by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparent formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that, within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents (for, by the bye, they are all, it is believed, manufactured here), they started to the westward in company with twelve or fourteen other men who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted there is little doubt but that they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

The printers in the United States would render an essential benefit to the community by giving the above one or more insertions in their respective papers, and by repeating the same for a few times for twelve months, when there is a dearth of news.

FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122.

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true Franklin Economical style, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin, to whose genius and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their Super-fine Water Proof Beavers, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become lousy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION: No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35-3m

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may

be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32-1f

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitted, deceased, vs. Joseph Dickey and Chesley F. Fawcett, surviving partners of said James Whitted, deceased.

In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that this cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, laches, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the Hillsborough Recorder for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

James Webb, c. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things thereby to me referred; at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all officers concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Test,

Thomas Clancy,

Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8. 40-2m

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 7.

Mr. Cobb gave notice of his intention, so soon as the question now under consideration in committee of the whole, should be finally disposed of, to call for the consideration of his propositions contemplating a retrenchment of the expences of the government.

MISSOURI.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, in the chair, on the resolution, declaring the admission of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the other states of the Union. And the question having been again stated—

Mr. Sergeant rose, and in a speech which occupied upwards of two hours, opposed the resolution. When,

On motion of Mr. Storrs, who desired an opportunity of stating the reasons which would induce him to vote against the resolution for the admission of Missouri—

The committee rose; and the house adjourned.

Friday, December 8.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 28th ultimo, sundry statements, shewing the amount of moneys drawn from the treasury, for the war and navy departments, from the 30th day of November, 1819, to the 13th day of November instant; an account of transfers made during the last recess of congress, from one appropriation to another, and of payments made during the same period, by the treasurer, agent for the war and navy departments, during the same period.

Mr. Foot moved for the consideration of a proposition submitted by him a few days ago, respecting the discipline of the navy; but the house refused now to consider it.

MISSOURI.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hill in the chair, on the resolution declaring the admission of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, in a speech of about an hour's length, assigned the reasons which would induce him to vote against the resolution.

Mr. P. Barbour, of Virginia, in a speech of somewhat greater length, defended the resolution, and vindicated the right of Missouri to the form of admission into the Union.

When Mr. Barbour concluded, there seemed not to be a disposition in any person to rise.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, said that he wished to present his views on the subject, but was not prepared to do so this afternoon. He therefore asked that the committee should rise, and ask leave to sit again.

The committee, however, refused to rise.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia said, that he, too, wished to address the house on this question, but was prevented from doing so to-day by bodily indisposition.

Another motion for the committee to rise was negatived.

At length, however, after one or two more refusals, the committee rose and reported the resolution to the house; and, after several ineffectual attempts, a motion at length prevailed to lay it on the table.

And the house adjourned.

Saturday, December 9.

Among the petitions presented to-day, was one by Mr. Wendover, from the Mercantile Society of the city of New York, praying for an imposition of a duty of 10 per cent. on sales at auction; also for the establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy; and for such a modification of the tariff of duties on imports, as is demanded by the best interests of the nation.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to communicate to this house any information he may possess, tending to shew whether the order given by col. King, of the 4th regiment of infantry, to shoot deserters taken in the act, was approved by any general officer in the service of the United States; or known to, and passed over in silence by him, as stated in the defence of said col. King before a court martial, sitting in the state of Alabama, in the year 1819; and also any information he may possess, shewing that corporal punishment has been inflicted on any soldier, where by he came to his death; and if any, by whose order it was inflicted, and what measures have been taken relative thereto.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the times for issuing land warrants to soldiers of the revolution, and for locating the same.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, it was Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at the mouth of Pearl river, in the state of Mississippi.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the house of the 5th instant, the latest return made to the treasury department, of the general state of the Bank of the United States and its officers; which letter was read, and, with the statement, ordered to be printed.

MISSOURI.

The house having resumed the consideration of the resolve declaring the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union—

Mr. A. Smyth, of Virginia, delivered a speech of two hours' length in support of it, and Mr. Strong, of N. York, a speech of one hour's length against it.

When, on motion of Mr. Nelson, of Virginia,

The house adjourned.

Monday, December 11.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. made a report on the petition of the owners of vessels sunk in the harbour of Baltimore to prevent the approach of the British ships in 1814, accompanied by a bill for their relief; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of New-Hampshire, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for prohibiting printers and editors of newspapers, and all other persons who are proprietors of any such printing establishment, or in any way concerned in the publication of newspapers from being mail contractors or postmasters; and also, prohibiting postmasters from being mail contractors, or being employed in conveyance of the mail.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of state be required to communicate to this house any information which may have been received by that department, touching any alterations in the commercial laws or regulations of any of the nations of Europe, which may have been made or adopted since the year 1817.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 11th section of the act, entitled "An act for regulating process in the courts of the United States and providing compensations for officers of the said courts and for jurors and witnesses providing for the removal of suits and actions in certain cases."

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, delivered at some length his views of this subject, and the reasons why he was in favour of the passage of the resolution.

When he concluded—

Mr. Hill, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment, qualifying the assent to the admission of the new state into the Union by an exception of a particular clause of the constitution. This motion, however, was withdrawn by Mr. Hill for the present, on the representation of Mr. Lowndes, that it would embarrass the main debate, by bringing on an incidental one, and would deprive him of the opportunity of replying to some objections he had not anticipated, and to others arising from a misapprehension or evasion of his first arguments in support of the resolution.

Mr. Baldwin then moved to strike out the preamble to the resolve.

Mr. Lowndes assigned briefly the reasons why, on more mature reflection, he should assent to this course, though he had at first preferred the other.

The question being taken on striking out the preamble, was decided in the affirmative, 87 to 65.

Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, delivered, at considerable length, his sentiments in hostility to the resolution for the admission of Missouri as now constituted—

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 12.

It was moved to instruct the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing that exports inspected in one district, need not be re-inspected in another.

A plan for the reduction of the army to 6000 men, was communicated by the secretary of war.

The resolution for admitting Missouri was again under consideration.

Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, and Dr. Eustis, of

Massachusetts, spoke against it, and Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, in its favor.

Wednesday, December 13.

Mr. Suttle, of North Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, took his seat two or three days ago.

The following memorials praying that the alteration of the tariff of duties on imports proposed at the last Session may not take place, were this day presented:

By Mr. Barbour, from the merchants, agriculturists, and other inhabitants, of the town of Fredericksburg and the adjacent county in Virginia.

By Mr. Jones, from the delegates of the United Agricultural Society of Prince George, Sussex, Surry, Petersburg, Brunswick, Dinwiddie and Isle of Wight, in Virginia.

By Mr. Brevard, sundry resolutions adopted at a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Kershaw district, in South Carolina.

By Mr. Whitman, from a convention of delegates from the agricultural and commercial sections of the state of Maine.

The Speaker laid before the house the following letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 15th of May, 1820, a list of the officers of the customs, which may be abolished without detriment to the public interest; which was referred to the committee on commerce.

Treasury Department,
9th December, 1820.

Sir—In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 15th of May, 1820, directing the secretary of the treasury "to report to the house, at the next session of congress, such offices of the customs, as may be properly suppressed on account of their inutility, or from any other cause," I have the honor to report a list of offices which it is believed may be abolished without detriment to the public interest.

The information upon which this report is founded, was submitted to the Senate of the United States, on the 2d day of December, 1818, with the list hereto annexed, in conformity with a resolution of that honorable house, and may be referred to in No. 27 of the reports of the 2d session of the 15th congress.

In the collection of the revenue, persons are employed to weigh, measure, gauge, and mark, all merchandise imported into the United States susceptible of these different operations, the fees for which are defined by law, and form a large item in the expenses of collection.

It is ascertained that for these services there was paid during the year 1819 the sum of \$116,426 71. It is also ascertained that in one of the principal ports these services are performed exclusively by the inspectors, who receive three dollars a day throughout the year, for their services as inspectors. The law regulating the compensation of the inspectors of the customs authorizes the allowance of three dollars a day for the days that they are actually employed. But they cannot be considered as actually employed as inspectors every day in the year, when during the same time they are employed as weighers, measurers, gaugers, and markers, and actually receive for such services about two thousand four hundred dollars a year.

In several of the ports, the inspectors have voluntarily offered to perform, without compensation, such services. It is confidently believed, that the inspectors employed in the several districts of the United States, at this time, are entirely competent to discharge these duties in addition to those now required of them. The abolition of the fees for weighing, measuring, gauging, and marking, will reduce the expenses at least 100,000 dollars a year, whilst the abolition of the offices, presented in the list annexed to this report, will not reduce it more than about 8000 dollars. It is therefore respectfully submitted that it is expedient to repeal so much of the second section of the act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage and for other purposes, passed March 2d, 1799; and of all other acts which allow fees for weighing, measuring, gauging, and marking of merchandise or packages imported into the United States, and that these services be rendered by the inspectors of the customs.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. W. F. Taylor,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The resolution from the Senate, declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fracy submitted the following resolution, which, pursuant to the order just adopted, lies on the table one day of course for consideration:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house a list of all the lands and buildings which have been purchased by the U. States, for military purposes from the first day of July, 1812, to the present time; the cost of each site, and of the buildings, as far as may be practicable, together with the estimated present value, also indicating those which, in the judgment

of the secretary, may be sold without injury to the public defence.

CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

The house then resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, delivered at considerable length, his sentiments in opposition to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, briefly assigned the reasons which would induce him to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Lowndes replied, in a speech of two hours, to the arguments opposed to the passage of the resolution, and in vindication of the report of the committee.

Mr. Sergeant rejoined, in a few explanatory remarks; and

With his remarks the debate ended—not, however, before Mr. Gross, of New York, had intimated his intention to move the previous question, with a view to close the debate.

The question was then taken, "shall the resolution be engrossed, and ordered to be read a third time?" Yeas 79, nays 93.

And the resolution for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union was rejected.

Mr. Lowndes then rose, and said that he did not wish to be disrespectful to the majority of the house, as declared on the vote just taken, but he now felt it to be his duty to call on them, having rejected the resolution proposed by the committee of their appointment, to devise and propose to the house the means necessary to protect the territory, the property, and all the rights of the United States, in the Missouri country.

A motion being made to adjourn, was decided affirmatively; and, at a little before sunset—

The house adjourned.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 13.

Mr. Graves, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of col. Simon Britton, reported that the treasurer be directed to pay him 25 dollars for services rendered in endeavoring to bring to punishment gen. John Roberts, late paymaster of the detached militia of this state, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Connor, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill to clear and cut out a road from Jonathan Wood's blacksmith's shop to the Tennessee line; also a bill to improve and repair the turnpike road lately owned by Nathan Horton, in the county of Wilkes.

The above bills passed their first reading.

Mr. R. R. Johnson, from the balloting committee for councilors of state, reported that Gideon Alston, Gabriel Holmes, Thomas Wynns, Wm. Blackledge, John Umstead, Theophilus Lacy and David Gillespie, Esqs. were duly elected.

Mr. Shober, from the committee on military land warrants, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of allowing to Joshua Potts, a land warrant for his services as superintendent commissary in this state during the revolutionary war, reported in his favour, and that a land warrant be issued to him, or his legal representative, for 3,840 acres of land.—Concurred with.

The bill for the better regulation of the pilotage at the bar of Ocracoke, was indefinitely postponed.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Atkinson in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections on the case of Jesse Adams, the sitting member from Johnston. The committee reported the report committed to them without amendment. This report was then, on motion, recommended to the committee of elections.

Mr. Leonard, from the balloting committee for a brigadier general in the first brigade, reported that Wm. Martin, of Pasquotank, was duly elected.

Wednesday, December 20.

Mr. Atkinson, from the military committee, reported in favor of purchasing a sufficient number of copies of an abridged work on military tactics published by order of the war department for the use of the army; but the senate disagreed to the report.

Mr. A. also reported in favour of authorising the adjutant general to revise the militia laws, have them printed, and a copy sent to each field and general officer in the state; but the senate refused to concur therewith.

Mr. Connor, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to alter the compensation of solicitors for the state in the county courts; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Locke, from the same committee, reported it to be unnecessary to act on the subject of county finance, or on equalizing the payment of jurors, &c. and of taxing suits to pay them, which subjects had been referred to them.—Concurred with.

Mr. Deberry introduced a bill more effectually to enforce the opening and repairing the highways in this state, which passed its first reading.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Connor in the chair, on the bill to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several banks of the state. A motion being made to strike out the first section of the bill, after some debate it was carried; and the committee reported the bill thus amended. Whereupon, a motion was made to postpone the bill with the amendment indefinitely, which was carried 38 votes to 22.

Thursday, December 21.

The bill authorizing the treasurer to issue Treasury Notes was indefinitely postponed; 29 votes to 28.

The bill to authorise James Seawell to make a turnpike road between Fayetteville and Raleigh, was indefinitely postponed.

A number of bills received their second and third readings.

Friday, December 22.

The balloting committee for a major general of the 7th division, to supply the place of general Calvin Jones, resigned, reported that Robert R. Johnson was duly elected.

Mr. Glisson, from the committee of elections, to whom was referred the resolution proposing to vacate the seat of Jesse Adams, the sitting member from Johnston, on the ground of his being a minister of the gospel, reported against him, which report was concurred with, 33 votes to 24; and a new writ of election was ordered; to be held on the 2d Thursday in February.

Saturday, December 23.

The balloting committee for a colonel of cavalry in the 17th brigade, in the place of colonel R. R. Johnson, resigned, reported that Micajah T. Hawkins was duly elected.

Monday was employed in perfecting the business before them, and on Tuesday morning the house met to ratify a few bills; after which the thanks of the senate were unanimously voted to the speaker for the able & impartial manner in which he had presided. The speaker, in return, made to the senate a very handsome and feeling address. They then adjourned sine die.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the petition of C. T. Harsey and others, of Fayetteville, reported a bill to authorise commissioners to erect a house in said town, for the sale-keeping of the public arms, which passed its 1st reading.

Mr. Hillman, from the committee to whom was referred the bill for the relief of honest debtors, reported the bill with several amendments, which were concurred with, and the bill passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Joseph White presented a bill concerning clerks of county courts.

Mr. Iredell, from the Judiciary committee to whom was referred a resolution respecting female wards, reported a bill concerning the marriage of infant females. Mr. I. also reported the bill to amend an act passed in 1817, concerning promissory notes and other negotiable instruments (which had been referred to that committee) with an amendment.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill for compensating the commissioners for laying off and selling the public land in the vicinity of Raleigh.

The above bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. M'Leod, the military committee were directed to enquire into the expediency of making such alterations in the law authorising the adjutant-general of the state to bring his suits in Wake county against delinquent officers, instead of the county in which such delinquents may reside.

Mr. Histon, from the balloting committee for a brigadier-general of the 10th brigade, reported that Geo. Walton was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Cameron it was unanimously resolved, that the solicitor-general of this state, with such counsel as he shall associate with himself, be authorised and instructed to commence and carry on a criminal prosecution against John Wright, of Halifax, the printer of a paper published there, under the name of the "The Halifax Compiler," for a libel contained in his paper of the 15th of December, 1820, upon this general assembly, and particularly upon the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of John Haywood, public treasurer, and also against the author or authors of said libel, if he or they can be discovered. The speakers of the two houses are also directed to send copies of this resolution, with the libel in question, to the solicitor general.

On motion, it was resolved that Jeremiah Slade, Simmons J. Baker and Thomas Brickell, be appointed commissioners to enquire into the claim of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians to land in Bertie county; and also into the expediency of this state making sale of the reversionary interest in said lands, and to enquire into the claims of the several occupants of the lands to a preference in purchase, and report to the next general assembly.

The bill directing the treasurer of the state to issue treasury notes, being

on its 2d reading, it was, on motion of Mr. Spencer, indefinitely postponed.

The bill authorizing compensation to the members of the Senate and house of commons of this state, and to the officers of both houses being under consideration.

Mr. Cobb moved to amend the bill by striking out the word four dollars allowed to the speaker per day, and insert three, which motion was negatived, 92 votes to 23.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. M'Leod, from the balloting committee for two trustees of the university, reported that Thomas P. Derieux and John Owen were elected.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to authorise the supreme court to hear parol evidence in certain cases, which passed its first reading.

The bill concerning the marriage of female infants, was read the second time, amended and passed.

The resolution appropriating 1000 dollars to the purchase of additional furniture for the governor's house, was read the third time and passed, 96 votes to 19.

The bill concerning usury, (which proposed doing away the penalty &c.) was read the second time; and after considerable debate, (which we did not hear,) on motion of Mr. L. Martin was postponed indefinitely, 81 votes to 36.

Mr. Stone, from the balloting committee for lieutenant colonel of cavalry in the 4th brigade, reported that Benj. W. Williams was duly elected.

Mr. Hampton, from the balloting committee for a colonel of cavalry in the 9th brigade, reported that William P. Waugh was duly elected.

Mr. A. Moore, from the balloting committee for a colonel of cavalry in the 4th brigade, reported that John Sellers was duly elected.

Mr. Robinson, from the balloting committee for lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the 11th brigade, reported that John N. Phifer was duly elected.

Mr. M'Dowell, from the balloting committee for a colonel and lieutenant colonel of cavalry in the 15th brigade, reported that Samuel Chunn was elected; but that no other person had a majority of votes.

Mr. Blackwell, from the balloting committee for cavalry officers in the 14th brigade, reported that Alexander W. Brandon was elected colonel, Stephen Wall as lieutenant-colonel, and James B. Long as major.

Mr. W. S. Blackledge presented a bill for building a bridge across Trent river near the town of Newbern, which passed its first reading.

A number of bills passed their second and third readings.

Thursday, December 21.

Mr. A. Moore, in pursuance of a memorial from the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, president of the University of this state, and professors Olmsted and Mitchell, on the subject of a geological survey of the mountainous part of the state, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the above gentlemen be authorised and requested to make a geological survey of this state; and that they report to the next legislature such observations as they shall make in the prosecution of the work, on the climate, soil, natural productions, curiosities, &c. as well as the result of the actual survey; and that the treasurer be directed to pay, on the warrant of the governor, a sum not exceeding dollars, for covering the expenses of said undertaking.—Passed its first reading.

Mr. Welch, from the balloting committee for a lieutenant colonel of cavalry in the 15th brigade, reported that Athan A. McDowell was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. J. M'Dowell, the committee on internal improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of opening and clearing out the Broad river in Rutherford county, to the South Carolina line.

A number of bills passed their second and third readings.

Saturday, December 23.

A bill to prevent oppression at sales under execution, was read a second time, and after considerable debate, passed its second reading, 57 votes to 52. This bill proposed that no property should be sold for less than two thirds of its appraised value.

Monday, December 25.

The above bill was put upon its third reading; when Mr. Iredell moved that it be indefinitely postponed, which motion, after some discussion, prevailed, 57 votes to 55.

On Tuesday morning, the house met to ratify a few bills, and after voting their unanimous thanks to their speaker, and receiving from him in return, an appropriate address, the house adjourned, sine die.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 30.

The fine fast sailing ship Hector, capt. Bennett, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th ult. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by this arrival London papers to

the 17th November inclusive, and Lloyds' Lists of the 10th, 14th and 17th of that month. These papers furnish many articles of considerable interest. We have copied the most prominent.

Don Manuel de Barros, attached to the Spanish legation to the U. States, arrived at the house of the Spanish consul in Bordeaux on the 30th October, with the treaty for the cession of the Floridas, which had been ratified by the Cortes. A letter from Bordeaux, received at Paris on the 7th November, says he will embark immediately, in the ship Rapid, of New York, for Philadelphia.

The proceedings against the queen have terminated in the house of lords. It being ascertained on the 10th, that there would only be a majority of nine for the bill on the third reading, a motion was made by lord Liverpool to postpone taking the question to that day six months, which was carried. This is considered in England as an abandonment of the prosecution, and great rejoicings had taken place in consequence throughout England. London was illuminated three successive nights, in a very brilliant manner, the windows exhibiting transparencies and placards, "The Queen Triumphant." Some riots took place in the course of these demonstrations of joy, and the windows of two newspaper offices were demolished. Lord Liverpool, it is said, was about to resign.

CASE OF THE QUEEN.

The question on the second reading of the bill against the queen was taken up on the 6th Nov. when it appeared there were contents, 123—non contents, 95—majority 28. On the following day the debate on the third reading was commenced, which was continued until the 10th. The house then divided; when there appeared for the third reading 108, against it 99, leaving a majority of only nine in favor of the bill.

As soon as the state of the division was announced, lord Dacre arose, and holding a paper in his hand, said he had been intrusted with a petition from her majesty, praying to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill.

The earl of Liverpool rose immediately, and said that he apprehended such a course would be rendered unnecessary by what he was about to state. He could not be ignorant of the state of public feeling with regard to this measure, and it appeared to be the opinion of the house that the bill should be read a third time only by a majority of 9 votes. Had the third reading been carried by as considerable a number of peers as the second, he and his noble colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere with the bill, and have sent it down to the other branch of the legislature. In the present state of the country, however, and with the division of sentiment, so nearly balanced, just evidenced by their lordships, they had come to the determination not to proceed further with it. It was his intention, accordingly, to move that the question—"that the bill do pass now," be altered to "that the bill do pass now." The most vehement cheering took place at this unexpected declaration.

Earl Gray rose as soon as the earl of Liverpool had resumed his seat, but the confusion did not subside until after his lordship had been for some time on his legs. His lordship complained of the whole course ministers had pursued with regard to the bill, which, after the declaration of the noble earl, could scarcely be said to be before the house; but which was still before the country, and would live long in its memory. He charged the servants of the crown with the grossest neglect of duty in the first instance, in listening to *ex parte* evidence, and giving a willing credence to the most exaggerated and unfounded calumnies. They had thus for many months agitated the nation—they had produced a general stagnation of public and private business—and they had given a most favourable opportunity, were it desired, to the enemies of internal peace and tranquillity. They had betrayed their king, insulted their queen, and had given a shock to the morals of society, by the promulgation of the detestable and disgusting evidence, in the hearing of which the house had been so long occupied. His lordship also reproached, in the severest terms, the conduct of the Milan commissioners, who having been appointed, not to investigate truth, but to obtain testimony of guilt, had found in this country but too great an inclination to put faith in all the stories their agents and witnesses might invent against the honour and reputation of the queen of Great Britain. The result had been, that after enquiries, secret and open—after the grossest calumnies, and the foulest libels had been made the subject of detail and debate for fifty days—after all the injury that it was possible to do the queen had been accomplished, the bill was abandoned, not without reason, but assuredly without apology. His lordship concluded by assuring the noble lords on the other side, that the people of Great Britain would not be satisfied with the mere withdrawing of the measure, but would demand a strict enquiry into its origin. Great cheering from one side of the house.

Lord Erskine followed earl Gray, and expressed the delight he felt that, after all that had been threatened and per-

formed, he had at length lived to see justice—truly and reluctant justice—done to the queen. It was the victory of right and innocence over wrong and malignity. He spent much of his life in courts of justice, and he had often witnessed the triumph of the law, but never so gloriously as on the present occasion—the triumph of that law, on which Hooker in his "Ecclesiastical Polity," said, "Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and on earth do her homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power. Both angels and men, of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all, with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy."

The duke of Montrose took the occasion of stating that his conviction of the criminality of her majesty was unaltered; and that, for one, he should never look up to her as his queen.

The question was then put from the woolsack, on the motion of the earl of Liverpool, that the question "that this bill do pass," be put "on this day six months." It was carried *unanimously*, and almost by acclamation.

Order having been once more established, the earl of Liverpool moved, that the house should adjourn until the 23d of November, the day on which the commons meet. This being carried, their lordships separated.

Her majesty was in attendance in her private apartment, at the house of lords, from a quarter before twelve. Whilst the peers were going through the process of voting *seriatim* prior to the division, her majesty's counsel, who were behind the throne, were noting down the votes. As soon as they ascertained that the majority would not exceed 9, they repaired to the presence of her majesty, and advised her to present a petition to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill. Her majesty received the news of the majority for the bill with great fortitude, and signed the petition drawn up by her counsel with a smiling air, saying, as she wrote the words Caroline Regina, "There, Regina still, in spite of them." In a few minutes her counsel rushed into the room with the glad tidings that the bill was rejected!—Her majesty spoke not a word; she looked fixed and insensible as a statue. Mr. Brougham suggested the propriety of her majesty's proceeding immediately to her carriage; her attendants handed her down stairs, her majesty still remaining perfectly silent; and it was not till after she had been some minutes in her carriage, that a flood of tears coming to her relief, she was able to resume her speech, and her wonted serenity and firmness. In the mean time, the cheers of the noble lords who opposed the bill, were re-echoed by the persons assembled in the lobby, and the cause, which had excited intense anxiety in the multitude which filled palace-yard, was soon after explained by Mr. Vizard, who came out on the leads over the piazza. It was at this moment that her majesty was entering her carriage. The intelligence was received with shouts of joy and congratulation, which spread in every direction with the rapidity of an electric shock. Thousands pressed round her majesty's carriage, as it drove slowly on towards Bradenburgh-house, and felicitated her upon her triumph over the malice of her adversaries. The bells of all the churches rang merry peals; at all the theatres that were open, "God save the Queen," was called for, and cordially joined in by the performers and the audience. In the evening there was an illumination, as general and brilliant as could have been expected on so sudden an emergency, and, to the midnight hour, the streets were crowded with multitudes of persons, congratulating each other on the rejection of the bill, as if for an important and unexpected victory achieved over an enemy who had approached to our very threshold. The news of the rejection of the bill having preceded her majesty, vast numbers assembled at Hyde-Park corner, and all along the road to Bradenburgh-house, who, as her majesty passed, rent the air with shouts of "God bless your majesty!"—"God preserve you from your enemies!"

On her return to Bradenburgh-house, her majesty found there several Italian ladies, noblemen and gentlemen, who had the same afternoon arrived in this country, to give evidence in her favor in the house of commons, if (as was expected) the bill should have been sent down to that house. They had the honor of dining with her majesty, and also, Mr. Alderman Wood, countess Ogle, Colonel Oliver and his lady, and a number of others of her majesty's friends, and the evening was spent with the greatest delight and satisfaction.

PROTEST.

"CAROLINE REGINA.
To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

"The queen has learnt the decision of the lords upon the bill now before them. In the face of parliament, of her family, and of her country, she does solemnly protest against it.
"Those who avowed themselves her prosecutors have presumed to sit in

judgment on the question between the queen and themselves.

"Peers have given their votes against her who had heard the whole evidence for the charge, and absented themselves during her defence.

"Others have come to the discussion from the secret committee, with minds biased by a mass of slander, which her enemies have not dared to bring forward in the light.

"The queen does not avail herself of her right to appear before the committee, for to her the details of the measure must be a matter of indifference; and unless the course of these unexampled proceedings should bring the bill before the other branch of the legislature, she will make no reference whatever, to the treatment experienced by her during the last twenty-five years.

"She now, most deliberately, and before God asserts, that she is wholly innocent of the crime laid to her charge, and she awaits with unabated confidence the final result of this unparalleled investigation. (Signed)

"CAROLINE REGINA."

From the Charleston Courier of Dec. 27.

By the brig *Cervantes*, capt. White, arrived at this port on Christmas Day, 38 days from Gibraltar, we have the pleasing certainty of the RATIFICATION of our TREATY WITH SPAIN, which cedes the Floridas to the United States.—An official copy of the Ratified Treaty, was sent by the brig *Pleides*, which left Gibraltar on the 13th Nov. in company with the *Cervantes*, after having been wind-bound there 36 days.—The certainty of the ratification is now placed beyond all doubt, as the gentlemen, passengers in the *Cervantes*, assure us of its correctness.

From the same source we learn, that Italy was in a very disturbed state—every thing in that country wore a gloomy aspect—an Austrian army of 80,000 men was threatening to invade it.—Many strangers of distinction, from England, had recently arrived there.—Palermo and Sicily have followed the example of Naples.

Late accounts from the South of France indicated a very considerable degree of uneasiness and dissatisfaction, as prevalent there; and a change in affairs anticipated by many.—A report was put in circulation, at Gibraltar, early in November, that the king of France had been assassinated; but it was not credited.

Spain was tranquil in all its parts—the acts and deliberations of the cortes had given general satisfaction.

The Algerines and Tunisians were at war—an Algerine fleet was off Leghorn in October. It was reported at Gibraltar that they had captured some American vessels, and our squadron, in consequence, left Gibraltar immediately, to look into the business. A Dutch squadron, passed up the Straits in October to protect their merchant vessels.

Business was brisk at Leghorn, in consequence of the new tariff adopted by the French government on American bottoms. Coffee, Pepper, Pimento and East India piece goods were low there on the 1st of November, but Hides and Cotton in much demand.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 10.

Circumstances which we could not easily control prevented us from issuing the Recorder last week. The failure of the mails, however, and the paucity of news, renders the omission of the less importance.

"We with pleasure present to our readers, in a subsequent column, a law passed by our last legislature for the relief of insolvent debtors, by which imprisonment for debt is abolished. Every friend to humanity will rejoice at this triumph of principle over the prejudices which the practice of ages had enlisted in favour of this barbarous and cruel custom. For why should the unfortunate debtor be at the mercy of the revenging and malignant passions of an unfeeling creditor? When he is stripped of his last shilling, it is but justice that he should be protected from further pursuit; that he may not be torn from his friends by the iron hand of oppression, and cast into prison, there to linger out a period of wretchedness and want.

We have been before gratified by the passage of a similar law by some of the states; and we hope the time will soon arrive when imprisonment for debt shall be no longer practised, in any part of our happy republic.

We learn, with much regret, that the Hon. Jesse Slocumb, a member of congress from this state, is no more. He died at Washington City on Wednesday evening the 20th ult. In announcing

his death, the editors of the National Intelligencer observe, that when Mr. Slocumb arrived in the city, he "was indisposed of a complaint which afterwards assumed the form of pleurisy."

Washington City, Dec. 27.

With extreme regret, we have to record the death of a third member of congress, deceased within the last nine days: Mr. James Burrill, aged 49 years, of Providence, a senator from the state of Rhode-Island, expired, after a few days illness, on Monday night, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. McLeod's boarding-house, on the Capitol hill. He appeared in the senate, and took part in the debate on congressional compensation, as late as the 19th inst. which was the last time he attended in that body. He had been in a feeble state of health for some time past, suffering under a liver complaint; and it is thought, exposure to cold whilst attending the funeral of his deceased colleague, in some degree affected his health.

The death of this gentleman must be a great loss to the state which he has so faithfully represented. The shock which it inflicts on the high body of which he was a distinguished member, is strongly marked by the unaffected sorrow that pervades the senate. The character of the deceased requires no eulogy from our lips, but justice demands of us to say of him, that few men, within our knowledge, have discharged the legislative functions with more credit or usefulness than himself.

To a strong mind and much practical information, he added an assiduity and attention to his duties, which were constantly felt in the deliberations of the senate; and to these qualities were joined a benevolence of disposition, and a candor and liberality of sentiment, which acquired for him an esteem, that gave full weight to his talents and industry.

The Treaty with Spain.

Little room is left to doubt, by the articles furnished by the late arrival in New York from England, that the treaty between the United States and Spain has been at length ratified by that power. Supposing it to be so ratified, an interesting question presents itself to our government.

The treaty has been ratified by the president and senate of the United States. But the treaty contained a clause binding Spain to ratify it within a certain time. That time is long ago elapsed. Is the treaty now a treaty, or will it require to be again submitted to the senate? If it be not required to be submitted to the senate, but may become the law of the land by the proclamation of the president, has the executive the discretion to submit to the senate again or not, as policy may dictate? If he has such a discretionary power, will he exercise it?

Our impressions, the result of conjecture merely, are, that the treaty will be again submitted to the senate; that, if it is, there may be some opposition to it, on the score of the Western boundary, but that it will be ratified finally as it now stands.

Nat. Intel.

Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 19.

The bubble burst.—The Muskingum Mining Company, after exploring the bowels of the earth, by sinking a shaft 9 by 12, to the depth of 140 feet, and proceeding horizontally 55 feet, making an aperture of 4 by 6, have arrived to the enchanting spot, where silver was supposed to exist, and discovered—what? no silver! Thus has a base and deep concerted imposition been practised upon many respectable, enterprising, though rather credulous citizens.

An act for the relief of honest Debtors.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of January next, when any debtor or debtors shall be taken upon any capias ad satisfaciendum, and shall be desirous of taking the benefit of the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or of rendering a full and fair schedule of his property, it shall and may be lawful for such debtor or debtors to tender to the sheriff of the county, his lawful deputy, or any constable by whom he, she or they may have been taken, a bond or bonds, payable to the party at whose instance the arrest was made, with good and sufficient securities in twice the amount of the debt, conditioned for his appearance at the next county court, then and there to stand to and abide by such proceedings as may be had by the court, in relation to his, her or their taking the benefit of this act; and in case of failure to appear, judgment shall be entered up instantly upon said bond, against the principal and his securities, to be discharged upon the payment of debt and costs; and when an execution issues thereon, neither of the defendants shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. Provided, that if either of the parties to the said bond shall be desirous to have an issue made up and submitted to a jury, a jury shall be immediately impanelled to try such issue, and the plea of non est factum

shall only be received, upon the party making oath of its veracity. And provided further, that if it shall be made to appear satisfactorily to said court, that said debtor or debtors are prevented from attending court by sickness or other sufficient cause, to be judged of by the court, the cause shall be continued over to the next court, at which time the same proceedings shall be had as if he had appeared at the first term. And provided further, that if such debtor or debtors shall die in the mean time, it shall be an absolute discharge of said bond or bonds. Provided nevertheless, that when any debtor or debtors shall be taken as aforesaid within twenty days before the sitting of said court, said bond shall be conditioned for his, her or their appearance at the succeeding term of the court aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That upon such debtor or debtors tendering such bond or bonds, it shall be the duty of such sheriff, deputy, or constable, as the case may be, to release him, her or them from confinement or custody, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That to enable the honest debtor more easily to obtain the security required in the first section of this act, it shall be lawful for the said security, at the court to which the principal is bound to appear, to surrender, in open court, the said principal in discharge of the security. And for the purpose of making the surrender, the security is hereby authorized to exercise all the power which by law special bail have over their principal.

Be it further enacted, That upon the appearance of such debtor or debtors at the county court aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him, her or them, either in person or by attorney, to move the court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or to swear to the schedule previously filed with the clerk of said court, agreeably to the provisions of this act hereinafter contained. And it shall be the duty of said court, upon such debtor or debtors making it appear to them that at least ten days notice has been given in writing to his, her or their creditors of the intention to avail him, her or themselves, of the benefit of this act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of insolvent debtors, or to swear him, her or them to the schedule, as aforesaid (as the case may be); and to direct the clerk to make an entry of the same upon his minutes, which shall exempt the body or bodies of such debtor or debtors from imprisonment for debt in all cases where notice may have been given to the creditors, which notices shall be filed with the clerk of said court. Provided nevertheless, that if any creditor or creditors shall suggest any fraud or concealment of any property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the court to direct an issue to be made up and tried by a jury at the first term before such debtor or debtors are sworn. Provided further, that if either of the parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such issue, the court may continue the same under the same rules and regulations by which suits at law are now continued;—and if the said jury shall find that there is any fraud or concealment, or if said debtor or debtors shall fail or refuse to answer upon oath, or if said debtor or debtors shall fail to make it appear to the court, that he, she or they, have given the necessary notice to the creditor or creditors, at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested, then and in that case, the said debtor or debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the sheriff, and the court shall adjudge that he, she or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the property, money or effects, be made by said debtor or debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice as aforesaid, to be judged of by said court.

Be it further enacted, That when any debtor or debtors taken upon any capias ad satisfaciendum as aforesaid, shall be desirous to render a full and fair schedule of his, her or their property and effects, he, she or they shall file the same with the clerk of the county court at least ten days before the sitting of the court at which he proposes to avail himself of the benefit of this act; and that upon his being permitted to swear to the said schedule the same proceedings shall be had thereon as may be now had on schedules filed under the law now in force.

Be it further enacted, That no person shall be imprisoned for debt on any capias ad satisfaciendum who will comply with the requisites of this act, except in cases of fraud or concealment herein before mentioned, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Red Clover Seed,

by the bushel or smaller quantity,

For sale by

William Norwood.

Jan. 9.

47—

FOR HIRE,

Until the 28th day of December next,
A likely young Negro Fellow.

For terms a bill to subscriber

Thomas Clancy.

Jan. 9.

47—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. Jan. 1, 1821.

A	George Allen, 2	William Lewis,
	Dolphin Armistead,	Mrs. Ann Lockhart.
	Mrs. Mary B. Ashe,	M
	Cullen Andres,	Garred Mills, 3
	Frederick L. Avery,	Daniel McCrimmon,
	Pauli Ashe.	Thomas McCracken,
B		Mrs. Betsey Moore,
	Sarah Ball, 4	William T. Machin,
	Thomas Brown,	Alexander Morphis, 3
	General Bird,	Robert M'Leone,
	Reuben Bachlor,	Herman Monholland,
	Richard Breeze,	John Mulholland,
	John H. Burguin,	Isom Mitchell,
	John H. Blunt,	Edward M'Nade,
	Thomas Bacon,	A. D. Murphy, 2
	Daniel Barnett.	John Mason,
C		William P. Mangum, 3
	Archibald Cameron,	Hugh Mulholland.
	Miss Jane Cabe,	N
	William Clark,	Richison Nichols,
	James Child,	William Newcomb.
	S. & W. G. Cochran,	O
	Samuel Child,	Barnabas O'Ferreil,
	Cullen Clark,	James H. Otey,
	Joshua B. Clark,	Jack Orange.
	Thomas Couch,	P
	J. Cowan,	Nash Parker,
	Mrs. Mary Campbell,	Allen Parkes,
	James Clancy,	Mrs. Sarah Pickett,
	Harden Couch,	Mr. Pickett,
	James Craig,	Allen Parish, 2
	Thomas J. Hristan,	Alexander Pickard,
	Stephen Clark,	Charles Pettigrew,
	Edward Cook,	William Pannell,
	John Campbell.	Richard Peacock,
D		Eliza D. Pannill.
	James Demming,	R
	James Q. Daniel,	Peter Riley,
	Mary Dicke,	Thomas Redding,
	Benjamin Duran,	Delilah Rhodes,
	John Dennis,	Thomas Ruffin,
	William Daniel,	William Roach,
	David W. Dickerson, 3	S
	David Dett.	Col. Wm. Shepard,
E		Peter Stout,
	Jacob Ephian,	William Smith,
	A. Falkner,	Mrs. Sarah Smith,
	John Forest.	John Scott, 2
F		Col. Harbert Sims,
	Alexander Gattis, 2	Joseph Stubbins,
	James Grady,	Samuel Strudwick,
	William A. Grayham, 2	Sheriff of Orange co.
	James Gattis.	T
	Thomas Holloway,	Enoch Thompson,
	John H. Hill,	David Thompson,
	James M. Hill,	Miss Eliza B. Thompson
	Robert Hastings,	Eliza Teasly,
	William Hicks,	William Thompson,
	Elizabeth T. Harris,	Richard Tarrants,
	Robert Harris,	James Thomson,
	Sterling Harris,	Wm. A. Tharp & Co.
	George Hooper,	U
	Miss Mary C. Heming.	Deliah Upton,
J		Dr. John Umstead, 3
	William Jordan,	V
	Catherine Jackson.	John Vanhook,
K		William Vannevar.
	Jeremiah King, 3	W
	John Kerall.	Willey Woods,
L		Robert Walker,
	James Lapslie,	Jonathan Woodie,
	Jacob Lemoas,	James Wilson,
		Douglas Wilkins,
		Harrison J. Warren,
		James T. Wynne.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Jan. 9.

47—

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 25th inst. will be sold the tract of land whereon I now live, lying immediately on Flat river, ten miles south of Person court house, containing 300 acres, which land is of the first quality in this section of the county, on which there is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, still house, granary, and a capital threshing machine. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Also, will be sold on said day, two or three thousand pounds of pork, several sows and pigs, about three hundred bushels of wheat, two new stills, a quantity of elegant household furniture, a stock of cattle, farming utensils, &c. &c. A credit will be given until the 25th day of December next, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Jesse Evans.

Jan. 1, 1821.

47—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM CAIN & SON are solicited to call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note. Those who fail to do so must expect soon to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Cain & Son.

Jan. 9.

47—4w

LOST.

ON Thursday the 27th of December last, from a wagon on the road from Hillsborough to Raleigh, between Peeters and Joseph Brassfield's, a dark brown barking GREAT COAT, lined with red flannel, with large white metal buttons both on the breast and on the cape. The subscriber will give a reasonable compensation to any person who may find it, and will leave it at Thomas and John Faddis's store in Hillsborough.

David Woods.

Jan. 1st, 1821.

47—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned executors, of the last Will and Testament of major James Lapslie, deceased, will proceed to sell the perishable part of the estate of the said James Lapslie, deceased, on a credit of 12 months, at his late dwelling house, in the county of Orange, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c.

At the same time also, the land will be rented and the negroes hired. The sale will commence on the 25th inst. and continue until the whole is sold. Bond and security will be required from the purchasers.

Thomas Armstrong,
Willie Shaw,

Executors.

Jan. 8th, 1821.

47—

ACTS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA. Session of 1820.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for the year 1821. [The tax on land and polls the same as last year. Retail merchants are taxed in proportion to their stock in trade; those whose stock is between \$400 and \$2,000 pay 6 dollars; between \$2,000 and \$5,000 pay 8 dollars; between 5,000 and \$10,000 pay twelve dollars; if above \$10,000 pay twenty dollars. Wholesale merchants pay a tax of twenty-five dollars; commission merchants fifteen dollars. The tax on peddlars is reduced to fifteen dollars. Tax on billiard tables, 500 dollars. Tax on negroes carried through the state ten dollars.]
2. Prescribing the time within which mortgages, deeds and conveyances in trust shall be proved and registered. [Within six months after their execution. To take effect on the first of June next.]
3. In aid of an act passed by the legislature of Virginia, incorporating a company to establish a communication between the waters of Roanoke river and those which fall into Chowan river, and the rivers and other water courses intermediate between any of them and the river Potomac.
4. To authorise the governor of this state to direct the sale of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which are yet unsold. [Two commissioners to be appointed by the governor are to lay off the land, and he is to fix the time of sale.]
5. Granting farther time to perfect titles to lands within the state. [Allowing two years.]
6. To explain the duties of county courts, executors, administrators and guardians, in certain cases therein mentioned, and for other purposes. [Giving guardians appointed in other states power to claim their wards' shares in this state.]
7. For repairing and improving the road leading over Swannanoah Gap to Asheville, thence to the Haywood line.
8. To provide for the payment of costs when a slave is convicted of a capital crime. [Costs to be paid by the county.]
9. For clearing out and deepening the swash or swashes at Ocracoke inlet, and improving the navigation of the same. [A company is incorporated for the purpose.]
10. Allowing additional compensation to the attorney-general and solicitors for the state. [To have twenty dollars a court allowed, exclusive of fees; for the attorney general 100 dollars for attending each supreme court.]
11. To quiet the title of persons in possession of slaves. [Where a person has been in possession of a slave for a certain period, his title shall not be questioned, except in cases in which the law requires a written transfer.]
12. To regulate the proceedings on suits against corporations. [A plaintiff is authorised to summon the president or chief officer of a corporation to answer his complaint.]
13. Prohibiting white men from cultivating the lands reserved to the Cherokee Indians. [Penalty not exceeding 500 dollars at the discretion of the court.]
14. Limiting the time within which judgments before a justice of peace may be revived. [Within three years.]
15. To repeal an act passed in 1796, to punish persons for removing debtors out of one county to another, or out of the state, and for other purposes. [Where a debtor is removed by a person with intent to injure the creditor, he is still liable for all his debts.]
16. To establish a college in the western part of this state. [This is a mere act of incorporation, giving no funds. It authorises the trustees to fix on the site of the buildings when they shall have sufficient funds to commence their work.]
17. For the purpose of aiding the opening of a state road from Jonathan Woody's blacksmith's shop to the Tennessee line, in the counties of Wilkes and Ashe.
18. Concerning the clerks of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions. [No clerk to retain his office after residing twelve months out of the county.]
19. Compensating the commissioners appointed by virtue of an act of 1819, for surveying and selling the public lands adjoining the city of Ra-

leigh. [Allowing them three dollars a day and the same sum for every 30 miles travelling.]

20. To authorise and direct the publication of the British statutes in force in this State. [Judge Potter is authorised to contract for the printing of such statutes or parts of statutes, as have been reported by the commissioners appointed to revise the laws of this state, as in their opinion, to be in force.]

21. Allowing compensation to the members of the senate and house of commons of this state. [To each member, three dollars a day; to the speaker, four dollars; to the clerks of each house six dollars, with sixty dollars for transcribing their journals; engrossing clerks four dollars, and to each three dollars for every 30 miles travelling.]

22. To amend an act of 1819, concerning clerks of superior and county courts. [Extending the provisions of the act to the clerk of the supreme court.]

23. To appoint commissioners to review a part of the state road in Ashe.

24. Further pointing out the duty of guardians. [Required to renew their bonds every three years; on failure, the clerks to issue a scire facias against them.]

25. To amend an act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise. [The commissioners of Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Halifax, and Raleigh, to appoint not exceeding three auctioneers, and to require bonds.]

26. To amend an act passed in 1819, making provision for running the boundary line between the state of Tennessee, and to repeal a part thereof. [Makes some alteration in the compensation allowed to the commissioners.]

27. To amend an act passed in 1817, concerning promissory notes. [Where there are more than one person bound they shall be concentrated in one suit.]

28. Concerning coroners. [They are to give bond in 2000 dollars, and renew it annually.]

29. To amend the 4th and 6th sections of the act of 1812, concerning the navigation of the Yadkin. [Altering the place for advertising stock for sale.]

30. To clear out and improve the navigation of Broad river in the county of Rutherford. [Five thousand dollars are appropriated for this purpose from the funds set apart for public improvement.]

31. To authorise commissioners to erect a house in Fayetteville for the safe-keeping of the public arms. [The governor is authorised to draw on the treasury for 750 dollars for this purpose.]

32. To amend the militia laws of this state. [The adjutant general is directed to bring suit against general and field officers, in future, in the superior court of the county in which they reside.]

33. To authorise the supreme court to hear parol evidence in certain cases.

34. To repeal an act of last session, chapter 47, allowing compensation to jurors.

35. For the relief of honest debtors. [No debtor to be imprisoned, if he will make a surrender of his property, or can conscientiously take the insolvent's oath.]

36. An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled an act concerning military land warrants, passed in the year 1819.

37. To incorporate the New River Navigation Company.

38. Extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. [To suits not exceeding 100 dollars.]

39. Directing the manner in which property shall be sold which is levied upon by sheriffs and constables. [To be sold on the last Thursday in every month after 20 days notice.]

40. To authorise the treasurer to appropriate the surplus money in the treasury to the purchase of bank stock.

41. Directing the county courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named in certain cases.

42. Concerning the marriage of infant females. [Shall not marry under the age of fifteen, except by consent of parents.]

RESOLUTIONS.

1. To provide additional furniture for the house of the governor; 1000 dollars was appropriated.
2. Jeremiah Slade, Simmons J. Baker and Thomas Brickell are appointed commissioners on the subject of lands in Bertie county claimed by the tribe of Tuscarora Indians.
3. A sum of money, not exceeding two thousand two hundred and ten

dollars was appropriated towards the repairs of the state house.

4. Allowing Merritt Dilliard 27 dollars and 60 cents for carrying a writ of election to the sheriff of Columbus county.

5. To remunerate Alexander Roach of Rockingham certain expenses incurred on the trial and execution of his negro woman.

6. Requiring the governor to cause the field books made out by the deputy surveyors of the Cherokee lands, and now lying in the executive office, to be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and to be bound.

7. For the relief of John Baird, sheriff of Rowan county.

8. In favour of Stirling Anderson, late sheriff of Nash county.

9. In favour of Ransom Hinton.

10. To prosecute the editor of the Halifax Compiler for a libel on the legislature.

11. In favour of Mark Britain.

12. In favour of James Copeland.

13. Appropriating 2000 dolls. for the purpose of forming a dome and intercolumniation in the state house for the reception of the statue of general Washington.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An act to attach capt. Frederick Gobble's company to the 4th regiment of Rowan militia.

2. To alter the time of holding two of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions in Lincoln county.

3. To appoint commissioners to lay off and establish a dividing line between the counties of Chowan and Gates.

4. To authorise John Frost, of Rowan county, to erect a dam across Mitchell's river, in the county of Surry.

5. To repeal an act passed in 1819, to repeal certain parts of three acts concerning patrollers, one passed in the year 1794, another in 1802, and the other in 1816, so far as respects the county of Edgecomb.

6. To authorise the county court of Haywood to contract for making a turnpike road from the War Ford on the Tuckasegee river to the Tennessee line, near the head of the west fork of Little Pigeon.

7. To exempt Wm. Williams, of Haywood county, from the payment of a tax imposed by law on gates erected across public highways.

8. To authorise Wm. R. Smith, of the county of Halifax, to erect one or more gates across the public road leading through his plantation in Scotland neck.

9. To compel the clerk of the county court of Mecklenburg to keep his office at the court house in the town of Charlotte.

10. To authorise the county court of Rutherford to lay a tax for the payment of jurors in the county and superior courts, and for other purposes.

11. Providing for a female department in the Greensborough academy.

12. To establish a court of probate in the county of Cumberland, and for other purposes.

13. To authorise the administrators of John McRae, late sheriff of Cumberland county, to collect the amount of taxes therein mentioned.

14. To appoint additional commissioners for the town of Hamilton in Martin county.

15. To establish Farmwell Grove academy, in the county of Halifax.

16. To authorise and empower the commissioners of the several towns of Fayetteville, Newbern, Wilmington and Tarborough to organize and keep up fire-engine companies.

17. To authorise the trustees of the Milton female academy to raise certain sums of money by way of lottery.

18. To appoint commissioners for the town of Rockingham, in Richmond county.

19. To authorise major John Clark, or him and his assignees, to build a toll bridge across Pungo river at the Log-house landing.

20. Supplementary to an act passed in 1819, chapter 100, authorising the appointment of a committee of finance for Moore county.

21. Compensating witnesses attending Chatham county and superior courts.

22. To revive and continue in force an act passed in 1802, incorporating Wadesborough academy.

23. To repeal the 2d and 5th sections of an act passed in 1818; to authorise the sale of the town commons of the town of Trenton, in Jones county, and to establish an academy in said county, and for other purposes.

24. To establish an academy in Gates county.

25. To alter and amend the 1st and 5th sections of an act passed in the

year 1819, concerning the county of Rutherford.

26. To appoint commissioners to lay off and establish a town on the lands of James Jones, deceased, in the county of Washington.

27. To establish Concord academy, in Perquimons county, and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

28. To repeal the 4th section of an act passed in 1806, to revise the militia laws of this state, so far as respects the grenadiers and light infantry companies in the county of Randolph.

29. To appoint commissioners for fixing upon a suitable place for the public buildings in Hyde county, and for other purposes.

30. For the better regulation of the special magistrates in the town of Fayetteville.

31. To prevent fishing with nets at the mouth of Contentney creek.

32. To authorise the sale of lands belonging to the town of Hillsborough.

33. To authorise a lottery for the benefit of Farmwell Grove academy in Halifax county.

34. To authorise Eagle Lodge, No. 71, in the town of Hillsborough, to raise certain sums by way of lottery.

35. To allow jurors in the county and superior courts of Wilkes county to receive pay for their services.

36. For the better organization of the militia of Beaufort county.

37. To establish an academy at Elizabeth City, in Pasquotank county, and for other purposes.

38. To regulate fishermen in Pamlico sound, between Stumpy Point Bay and the Great Marshes.

39. To prevent fishing on Sunday with seines in Rocky river of Pedee, or in the north-west branch of Cape Fear river.

40. Granting to the superior courts of Robeson county original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary.

41. To restore Joshua Chesnut, of Sampson county, to credit.

42. To incorporate the Carroway library society in the county of Randolph.

43. To establish separate courts of probate for the counties of Pasquotank and Rutherford, and for other purposes.

44. To amend an act passed in 1815, to authorise the county court of Montgomery to appoint a committee of finance to settle with the officers of said county therein mentioned.

45. To incorporate the Shocco female academy in Warren county.

46. For extending and marking the dividing line between Bladen and Columbus county.

47. To authorise the trustees of the Presbyterian church in the town of Wilmington, to raise the sum of 6,000 dollars by way of lottery, for the completion of said church.

48. Supplementary to an act passed in 1819, c. 109, authorising the appointment of a committee of finance for Cumberland county.

49. To incorporate the Widow's Son Lodge, in Camden county.

50. To allow jurors in the county of Montgomery to receive pay for their services.

51. To authorise John Byers, jun. of Iredell county, to erect a gate across the public road leading from Sherrill's ford on the Catawba river to Salisbury.

52. To amend an act passed in 1818, to elect a magistrate for the town of Wilmington, and for other purposes.

53. For supplying the town of Fayetteville with pure and wholesome water.

54. To repeal an act passed in 1815, for the payment of jurors attending the county and superior courts in Carteret county, and for other purposes.

55. To repeal an act passed in 1819, authorising the commissioners of the town of Morganton to sell certain parts of the public square in said town, and for other purposes, and to repeal an act passed in 1818, appointing commissioners to sell certain lots on the town commons in said town.

56. Relative to the allowance of county claims in the county of Richmond.

57. To alter the time of holding the county courts of Beaufort.

58. To amend the several acts relative to the poor in Northampton county.

59. Granting to Jonathan Davis, of Surry, leave to erect a dam across Fisher's river in said county.

60. To improve and repair the turnpike road lately owned by Nathan Horton, of Wilkes.

61. Authorising the commissioners of Madison Academy to raise 2000 dollars by lottery.

62. Authorising the county court of Buncombe to have the records of said court transcribed.

63. To compel the register in the county of Warren to keep his office at the court house in the town of Warrenton.

64. To authorise the county court of Burke to have the records of the entry-taker of said county transcribed, from March 1795 to October 1817.

65. For the enlargement of the limits of the town of Washington, and for other purposes.

66. To authorise the building of a bridge across Trent river, near the town of Newbern.

67. To authorise the county court of Tyrrell to alter the times of holding separate elections.

68. For the better regulation of the county courts of Rutherford, Burke and Lincoln.

69. To regulate the county court of the counties of Wilkes, Hyde, Johnson and Randolph, and for other purposes.

70. To appoint commissioners to meet certain commissioners to be appointed by a corresponding act of the legislature of Virginia, to divide the real estate of William Moore, deceased, among his heirs.

71. Allowing compensation to the jurors of the county and superior courts of the county of Warren.

From the New-York Literary Journal.

The following verses will, we doubt not, be acceptable to our readers, who cannot be ignorant of the merit of the author. We were favoured with a copy by a lady, who received them from a friend, to whom they were presented by Mrs. Barbauld.—We believe they have not yet appeared in print.

A THOUGHT ON DEATH.

BY MRS. BARBAULD.

Written lately at the age of ninety-five.

When life as opening buds is sweet,
And golden hopes the fancy greet,
And youth prepares his joys to meet,
Alas! how hard it is to die!

When scarce is seized some valued prize,
And duties press, and tender ties
Forbid the soul from earth to rise,
How awful then it is to die!

When one by one those ties are torn,
And friend from friend is snatch'd forlorn,
And man is left alone to mourn,
Ah! then—how easy 'tis to die!

When faith is strong, and conscience clear,
And words of peace the spirit cheer,
And vision'd glories half appear,
'Tis joy—'tis triumph then to die!

When trembling limbs refuse the weight,
And films slow-gathering dim the sight,
And clouds obscure the mental light,
'Tis nature's precious boon to die!

SCOTTISH JUSTICE UNDER BRITISH LAWS.

A poor man who lived in America while it was a British province, was tempted by hunger to violate the game laws for shooting a deer while in the red: the penalty for which was six pounds, one half to the informer, the other half to the king—but if the offender was unable to pay he was to suffer thirty lashes. In some short time after the offence was committed, the man was informed upon by his neighbour, to whom he gave half the deer.—The informer in hopes of getting half the fine attended the trial, which was before an old Scotch magistrate. The evidence being in point the magistrate observed that he was compelled to give judgment against the defendant, who replied that he had no money. "Well mon," said the magistrate, "we mon ha the lashes then"—The man was submissive. The magistrate then thus addressed the sheriff—"Tak that mon the informer, tie him till yon tree and gie him fusteen lashes—and when king George comes over we will gie him his half—Half till the informer and half till the king."

VARIETY.

Mother Hopkins told me, that she heard Green's wife say that John Harris's wife told her that granny Hopkins heard the widow Bashman say, that captain Weed's wife thought col. Hopkin's wife believed, that old Miss Lamb reckoned, that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spaulding's wife, that she heard John Frank's wife say that her mother told her, old Miss Jenks heard granny Cook say that it was a matter of fact.